

GARDEN BULLETIN

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*Barnes Brothers Nursery Co.*

WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT

Phone COLony 9-4226

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Barnes Barn GARDEN BULLETIN

PUBLISHED IN THE MUTUAL INTEREST OF
OUR GARDENING FRIENDS AND OURSELVES



AS ANOTHER MAJOR GROWING SEASON ENDS, it is a good time to take a look around and see what this cool wet summer has done to and for your garden. Flowering dogwoods, rhododendrons, needled evergreens, fruit trees and many other plants have made a great deal of secondary growth. A year ago this growth was slight or non-existent. On the other hand such semi-tropical plants as zinnias, petunias and many vegetables which needed more sunshine and heat have been poor in many gardens. In my garden the catbirds which scolded me all summer a year ago for putting the netting over my blueberries didn't even begin to clean up the plentiful wild ones this year. This points up the fourth dimension of your garden and mine . . . Time. What nature and we do with time makes all the difference in our garden world. This you can see all around you. The evergreens grown up by the second story window and tangled masses of non-descript shrubs mark the homes of people who have used their gardening time either unwisely or not at all.

When time is considered as a garden factor it is worth while to think of another form of the word . . . timing. Timing is using your time at the right time. Now with another planting season at hand it may be well to help you plan the best use of your planting time by setting up a fall schedule.

Among the first things you can do are to plant those things which will make a decided amount of growth this fall. These include:

LAWNS — The earlier the better. While they can be planted successfully later in the season, they will make considerably more growth and become better established before winter when planted early.

POTTED ROSES — These will flower throughout the next several weeks until frost stops growth. The sooner you plant them, the sooner you will enjoy them.

MADONNA LILIES — Of all the lilies we grow this one alone makes growth above ground in the fall. Earliest establishment will lead to the heaviest and best flowering in 1959.

Not so immediately urgent but certainly helped by early planting are the following classes of plants which we have ready for you now:

EVERGREENS — Both needled and broad-leaved become better established with early planting.

POTTED SHRUBS AND PLANTS — We have the following kinds in full growth in pots for early planting.

FLOWERING SHRUBS: Variegated Cornel, Beauty Bush, Slender Deutzia, Tatarian Honeysuckle, Lilacs in a wide range of colors, doubles and singles, Pee Gee Hydrangea, Nikko Blue Hydrangea, Sweet Shrub, Tamarix Summer Glow, Forsythia Lynwood Gold, Spreading Cotoneaster, Rock Cotoneaster, Fragrant Mock Orange, Scotch Broom, Burkwood Viburnum, Hugonis Rose, Rose of Sharon in Double Red, Double Pink and Single Blue, Buddleia in Purple, Blue, White and Fountain varieties.

VINES — Wisteria, Gold Flame Honeysuckle, Boston Ivy and Climbing Hydrangea.

GROUND COVERS: Baltic Ivy, Purpleleaf Wintercreeper, Baby Wintercreeper.

BULBS — Among the bulbs, the Narcissus profit most from early planting. Normally we have the majority of them ready by mid-September or soon after. (To those of you who have not visited us in the fall selling

months:—We have all of our bulbs displayed in transparent bags so that you may see the size and quality. We also use full color pictures of each variety to make your selections easy.)

SHRUBS, TREES, HEDGES and VINES other than those mentioned before are normally available soon after the frost has ripened them for digging. This is usually soon after mid-October. Early ordering will assure you of getting them at the earliest possible time.

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As the foliage thins, there comes a good time to see where you can use evergreens to "plant out" unimportant or unpleasant views, not just for the summer but for the whole year.



Barnes BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

These cannot be shipped practically and are available for local sales only. The majority of them will be ready by mid-September.

BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER — Excellent orange berried evergreen to climb a tree or wall. \$2.00 each

PURPLELEAF WINTERCREEPER — The rich green summer foliage turns deep red purple in late fall and winter. 4 in., pot plants, 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.50

BABY WINTERCREEPER — A small leaved variety useful as a ground cover sun or shade. 4 in pot plants, \$1.95 ea.

JAPANESE HOLLY — Upright with lustrous evergreen leaves. This and the next two varieties are useful in the foundation planting and as hedges. 18-24 in., \$7.50 each; 2-2½ ft., \$9.00 each

BOXLEAF HOLLY — A more spreading type of the Japanese Holly which has outwardly curving, shiny small leaves. 15-18 in., \$5.50 each 18-24 in., \$7.50 each

HETZ HOLLY — Similar to the Boxleaf Holly with leaves twice as large. 15-18 in., \$5.75 each; 18-24 in., \$7.75 each; JUNIOR SIZE, \$1.95 each, 10 for \$17.50

ROUNDLEAF JAPANESE HOLLY — Leaves similar to Hetz Holly but are flat instead of convex. 12-18 in., \$4.50 each

INKBERRY — A large growing, native type useful as accent plants or specimens. 15-18 in., \$6.25 each

AMERICAN HOLLY — The familiar red-berried Christmas Holly. The only broadleaved evergreen tree that grows in this area (to 25 feet). Both sexes are needed for berries. Female (berry bearing) plants about 2 feet tall, \$13.50 ea.; Male plants, 12 in., \$3.50 each.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL — Familiar pink and white flowered shrub. Practical broadleaved evergreen for group plantings. 15-18 in., \$4.50 each

DROOPING LEUCOTHOE — One of the most informal of evergreens. White flowers in May. New and winter foliage tinged with bronze. 12-18 in., \$4.50 ea.

OREGON HOLLYGRAPE — Green and bronze holly-like leaves, yellow flowers and blue berries. 12-15 in., \$4.75 each

MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA — This and the next kind are the earliest (April) of all evergreens to flower. White, erect bloom clusters. Grows to 3 feet. 12-18 in., \$5.50 each

JAPANESE ANDROMEDA — White flowers in drooping clusters. Grows to 9 feet. 15-18 in., \$4.95 each

FIRETHORN — 6 ft. Partially evergreen, holding many of its leaves until late winter in this climate. White flowers followed by clusters of orange berries. We have two varieties:—Laland and Kasan. \$3.75 each

RHODODENDRONS

RED HYPERIC RHODODENDRONS — It should be remembered that Rhododendrons are never red in the sense that a Blaze rose is red but come in crimson shades. We have the following varieties: **AMERICA** — The deepest red on our list. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each

EDWIN S. RAND — Lighter rose red. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each

IGNATIUS SARGENT — A popular medium red. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each

ROSEUM ELEGANS — A splendid compact variety with rose pink flowers. 12-15 in., \$6.00 each; 15-18 in., \$7.50 ea.; 18-24 in., \$9.00 each

CATAWBA GRANDIFLORA — Large clusters of clear lavender. 15-18 in., \$6.50 each; 18-24 in., \$7.50 ea.

CATAWBA ALBUM — A white flowered variety of unusual hardness. 12-18 in., \$7.50 each

We also have a few Cunningham's White and Gomer Waterer.

CAROLINA RHODODENDRON — This species and the next variety have smaller leaves than those listed above. They also extend the season by flowering two or three weeks earlier. Pink flowers on a compact bush. 12-18 in., \$5.50 each

WHITE CAROLINA RHODODENDRON — A white or blush pink form of the above. Useful in the foundation planting of a dark red or gray house. 12-18 in., \$5.40 each

ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON — The tallest of all this species is valued for its late white or pink flowers in June. One of the few Rhododendrons to require light to deep shade to do its best. 18-24 in., \$6.00 each

TULIPS and NARCISSUS

Barnes TULIPS

Among the earliest of colorful flowering plants for your garden are these multi-colored imported beauties. Our list includes what we believe to be the best of the popular priced varieties, seasoned with a few of the most desirable of the newer kinds. All will be displayed with full color pictures to make your selection easy. All are packaged in transparent bags so that you may see the quality as you buy. All are labeled. These features lessens the possibility of mixing which is always present when bulbs are displayed in open bins.

The Tulips are classified in three major classes: —Species, Early Flowering and May Flowering. Within these classes are type divisions. These are listed below in the normal sequence of blooming, starting with the earliest types. The various kinds overlap each other in blooming time so that it is possible for you to plan a planting of tulips working from our list to have a flowering succession from earliest April through May. First are: —

SPECIES

These include the lowest growing types. In flower size they are variable; here will be found the smallest and also the largest flowered kinds in our list. They are often listed as Botanical Tulips.

KAUFFMANNIANA FORMS

(Early April. 5-7 inches high.)

CAESAR FRANCK — Crimson edged with yellow, yellow within. 5 for 75¢

GAIETY — Creamy white striped red on outside. Both of these kinds have blue-green leaves mottled with purple. 5 for 90¢

FOSTERIANA FORMS

(Early to mid-April. 12-18 inches high.)

Here are the largest flowered of all Tulips including the most popular, Red Emperor.

CANTATA — Orange-scarlet, black center. 5 for 90¢

PURISSIMA (White Emperor) — Largest flowered white. 5 for \$1.50

RED EMPEROR — Scarlet-red, most brilliant of all. 10 for \$1.00

LATER SPECIES

All of the tulips in this class are tops for the rock garden, at the edge of the perennial border or in front of taller growing kinds.

CHRYSANTHA (Late April—Early May. 6-8 inches high). Yellow flushed with rose. 10 for 60¢

CLUSIANA (Lady or Peppermint Stick Tulip. 12-18 inches) — White and red outside, with a purple blotch inside. 5 for 65¢

TARDA (Frequently called Dasystemon. Late April. 4-6 inches high) — The clustered flowers from a single bulb open to a wide yellow star, each point tipped white. 5 for 90¢

TURKESTANICA (Late April. 9-10 inches high) — Another multiple flowered variety. White with yellow center. 10 for 75¢

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

(Late April-May. 9-16 inches high.)

BELLONA — Golden yellow. 5 for 65¢

BRIGHT STAR MAXIMUS — Bright orange scarlet, black center. 5 for 65¢

KEIZERSKROON — Bright red, broad yellow border. 5 for 65¢

WHITE HAWK — Pure white (newer) 5 for 90¢

DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS

(Late April-May. 9-16 inches high.)

ELECTRA — Carmine red, shaded light violet. 5 for 65¢

MR. VANDER HOFF — Rich golden yellow. 5 for 65¢

PEACH BLOSSOM — Brilliant rosy pink. 5 for 65¢

SCHOONOORD — Pure white. 5 for 65¢

TRIUMPH TULIPS

(Two-toned, similar in growth to Darwins but 2 to 3 weeks earlier. 16-26 inches high.)

ARABIAN MYSTERY — Maroon-purple, edged silvery white. 5 for 90¢

GARDEN PARTY — White with a broad edge of vivid rose. 5 for 90¢

UNITED EUROPE — Scarlet with a gold edge. 5 for 65¢

COTTAGE TULIPS

(Early May. 12-26 inches high.)

ARTIST — Unusual. Rose, red, yellow, green and purple. 5 for 90¢

HALCRO — Carmine red. Large. New. 5 for 90¢

MRS. JOHN T. SCHEEPERS — Rich golden yellow. 10 for \$1.00

ROSY WINGS — Large flowered pink. 5 for 65¢

BREEDER TULIPS

(Early to late May. 24-32 inches high.)

DILLENBURG — Burnt orange, edged apricot. 10 for \$1.00

PAPAGO — Poppy red outside, orange red within. 5 for 65¢

TANTALUS — Light yellow overlaid dull violet. 5 for 65¢

DARWIN TULIPS

(May. 24-32 inches high. Most planted of all Tulip classes.)

ANKARA — Primrose yellow. 10 for \$1.00

CLARA BUTT — Salmon to rosy pink. 10 for \$1.00

CUM LAUDE — Deep campanula violet. 10 for \$1.00

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE — Glistening vermilion red. 10 for \$1.25

GLACIER — Large clear white. 10 for \$1.00

QUEEN OF NIGHT — Dark maroon, nearly black. 10 for \$1.00

QUEEN OF BARTIGONS — Pure salmon pink. 10 for \$1.25

RED MASTER — Crimson red, lighter margins. 10 for \$1.00

SCARLETT O'HARA — Brilliant Scarlet, edged lighter. 10 for \$1.25

SMILING QUEEN — Radiant rose. 10 for \$1.00

SWEET HARMONY — Lemon yellow, edged ivory. 10 for \$1.00

YELLOW GIANT — Golden yellow. 10 for \$1.00

DOVER (Hybrid Darwin) — Giant flowers, poppy red. 10 for \$1.25

REMBRANDT TULIP

(Similar to Darwins but two-toned.)

AMERICAN FLAG — Red with white stripes, blue base. 10 for \$1.25

PARROT TULIPS

(Curiously slashed petals often bicolored. 12-18 inches high.)

BLACK PARROT — Deep purple, nearly black. 10 for \$1.00

BLUE PARROT — Rich lavender blue. 10 for \$1.00

DISCOVERY — Soft clear old rose. 5 for 65¢

FARADAY — White flushed with pink. 5 for 65¢

ORANGE FAVORITE — Orange and rose. 5 for 65¢

PARROT WONDER — Cherry red. 5 for 65¢

TEXAS GOLD — Yellow edged orange red. 10 for \$1.00

On occasion bulbs may be subject to rodent, insect or soil borne disease damage. Because this is so we are not responsible for the crop and any claims must be made within 10 days.



LILY FLOWERED TULIPS

(Petals recurved. 18-24 inches high.)

- ALASKA — Bright yellow. 5 for 65¢
DON JOSE — Scarlet shaded yellow at base. 5 for 65¢
MARIETTE — Deep pink. 5 for 65¢
WHITE TRIUMPHATOR — Snow white. 5 for 65¢

FRINGED TULIPS

(Instead of being deeply slashed as are the Parrots, this newer type has the edges of the petals fringed. 12-20 in. high.)

- HUMOR — Purplish-violet. 5 for 90¢
SOTHIS — Blood-red. 5 for 65¢

PEONY FLOWERED TULIPS

(Similar to Double Early Tulips with larger flowers borne later. 15-20 inches high.)

- MOUNT TACOMA — Large white. 5 for 65¢
SYMPHOMIA — Cherry red. 5 for 65¢
UNCLE TOM — Deep glossy red, nearly black. 5 for 65¢
VINCENT VAN GOGH — Wine red to pale lilac, edged with pale yellow. 5 for 65¢

RAINBOW MIXTURE

To assure our customers of a top grade mixture of colors and types (all late flowering), we buy the bulbs separately and mix them ourselves. Not to be compared with the ordinary mixtures usually offered. 10 for 59¢ 100 for \$5.90

NARCISSUS

Included here are the old time favorite Jonquils and Daffodils brought up to date in larger sizes, more varied shapes and newer colors. Patches of these can bring excitement to your garden next spring and for many springs to come. Most of them bloom with the earliest Tulips and can be combined with them to create pictures of gay color and rare charm. Grow some in the cutting garden to add brilliant spring color to your home.

The bulbs offered below are strong double-nosed bulbs to give a good showing the first blooming season. The varieties are chosen for range of color and adaptability to our climate.

ACTAEA (Poeticus) — A larger flowered improvement on the popular Poet's Narcissus. Broad white perianth, yellow cup edged fiery red. 5 for 75¢

DUTCH MASTER (Trumpet) — Rich golden yellow throughout. 5 for 90¢

FLOWER RECORD (Large Cup) — Creamy white perianth; flat yellow crown with a ruffled red edge. 5 for 90¢

MOUNT HOOD (Trumpet) — Large creamy white. 5 for 90¢

MUSIC HALL (Trumpet) — Bicolor. Golden trumpet and pure white perianth. 5 for 75¢

PINK HORIZON (Large Cup) — White perianth, pink cup flushed soft apricot. New. 5 for \$1.15

RED MARLEY (Large Cup) — Yellow perianth, vivid orange-red cup. 5 for 90¢

REMBRANDT (Trumpet) — Large golden yellow daffodil. 5 for 75¢

TEXAS (Double) — Yellow petals interspersed with soft orange. 5 for 90¢

POETAZ NARCISSUS

These types have several flowers on one stem. Among them are the most fragrant of the Narcissus. They flower after the types listed above.

CHEERFULNESS — Double flowers are creamy yellow and white. 5 for 75¢

CRAGFORD — New. Creamy white perianth, orange-red crown. 5 for 90¢

LAURENS KOSTER — Single white with a dainty yellow cup. 5 for 75¢

JONQUIL

These are the true jonquil with the rounded rush-like leaves and dainty flowers on slender stems. Dainty companions for the larger sorts as well as the other smaller spring bulbs.

SINGLE JONQUIL — Golden yellow; richly fragrant. 12 inches high. 10 for 75¢

DWARF DAFFODIL

TRIANDRUS THALIA — Called Angel's Tears. Grows to 12 inches. Flowers, several on a stem, are pure white and gracefully pendant. 5 for \$1.00

BARNES NATURALIZING MIXTURE

A grand selection of all large flowered types in an extravagant range of colors and flowering seasons. Mass plant them for bold effects. 10 for \$1. 100 for \$8.

NOTE

Our bulbs are packed in transparent bags in the amounts specified here. No bags will be "Broken".

BULB PLANTING AIDS

If you are planting bulbs for the first time there are several ways of making your work easier or more productive.

Your bulbs will need food. This is best supplied by fertilizers relatively low in nitrogen but high in phosphoric acid. Bone meal is such a fertilizer and as it breaks down slowly in the soil it feeds for a long time. Quicker acting is Superphosphate. A bit of the two mixed makes an ideal food for all these plants. If you do use rotted manure be sure to cover it with at least a couple of inches of soil before planting. In contact with the bulbs and their newly forming roots it can lead to botrytis blight and disastrous results. Manures are not good mulches for bulb beds. Rather use salt hay which neither heats nor contributes to disease incidence.

Before planting you may wish to protect your bulbs against insect and soil-borne diseases. This you can do easily by shaking them up in a paper bag with Spergon Bulb Dust. This is also good treatment for glads, dahlias and other summer bulbs you will be storing for winter. Treat them before storing and again in the spring at planting time.

For digging the holes in which to plant, we have spades and trowels in good variety and in a range of prices. Another handy tool for this purpose is Don's Dandy Digger. This can be pressed into the soil to the recommended depth for all of your bulbs. A gentle pull takes out the plug of earth leaving the hole ready for planting. When the bulb is planted you release the earth from the digger into the hole over the bulb.

Nearly forgot to mention that if you have a golfer in the house he or she can use the Dandy Digger to remove a plug from the lawn for practice putting. Soil and sod plug fit right back, practice over. I think I'll let your mind go to work on other ingenious uses for the other materials mentioned . . . which, by the way, we will have for you here at Barnes when you buy your bulbs.

GARDEN SPADES priced from \$3.50 to \$5.60
TROWELS priced from 79¢ to \$1.69

DON'S DANDY DIGGER — Removes a circular piece of soil to the desired depth for planting. After planting replaces the soil. Ask to see it when you are in. \$3.49 each

BONE MEAL 5 lb., 75¢ 10 lb., \$1.30; 25 lb., \$2.50

SUPERPHOSPHATE 5 lb., 75¢; 10 lb., \$1.25

SPERGON BULB DUST — Protects against insects and soil-borne diseases. Use it to treat glads, dahlias, cannas and other bulbs before storage as well as at planting time. 2 oz. envelopes, 50¢; 1 lb. can, \$2.00



NEEDED EVERGREENS

Here they are, fresh dug from the fields after one of the best growing seasons in years. The earlier they are planted the better established they will be before winter. NOTE: As the items on this page are all Balled and Burlapped or container grown, they cannot be shipped and are offered for local sales only.

THREAD FALSECYPRESS — Pyramidal with pendant thread-like foliage. 18-24 in., \$4.50 ea.; 2-2½ ft., \$5.50 ea.

GOLD THREAD FALSECYPRESS — Very slow growing pyramid with golden green, thread-like foliage. 12-18 in., \$3.75 ea.; 18-24 in., \$5.00 ea.

PLUME FALSECYPRESS — Feathery green for contrast. 18-24 in., \$2.95 ea. 2-2½ ft., \$3.50 ea.; 2½-3 ft., \$5.00 ea.

GOLD-TIPPED PLUME FALSECYPRESS — Similar to above but with golden green tips. 18-24 in., \$3.00 ea. 2-2½ ft., \$3.95 ea.; 2½-3 ft., \$6.00 ea.

SILVER-TIPPED PLUME FALSECYPRESS — Compact, cream colored tips. 15-18 in., \$3.75 ea.; 18-24 in., \$5.00 ea.

GOLD DUST PLUME FALSECYPRESS — A new and brighter form of the Goldtipped Plume Falsecypress. 18-24 in., \$4.00 ea.; 2-2½ ft., \$5.00 ea.

MOSS FALSECYPRESS — Steely blue-gray in color, a feathery texture and a pyramid in form. 15-18 in., \$2.97 each

COMPACT PFITZER JUNIPER — Spreading type, blue green foliage. 15-18 in., \$5.50 ea.; 18-24 in., \$6.50 ea.

SPINY GREEK JUNIPER — Upright with blue color. 12-18 in., \$4.50 each

BLUE CREEPING JUNIPER — Good blue color. A ground hugger. Good in front of taller sorts or on dry banks. 12-18 in. spread, \$4.50 each

MUGHO PINE — Dark green Moderately dwarf growing. 12-15 in., \$4.00 each

WHITE PINE — Deep blue green. Grow these into large trees or use as an evergreen hedge. Grow well even in poor soils. 2-3 ft., \$5.95 each

JAPANESE SPREADING YEW — Hardy, easy and reasonably pest free as are all Yews. 12-15 in., \$4.75 ea. 15-18 in., \$5.50 ea.; 18-24 in., \$6.50 ea.

JAPANESE UPRIGHT YEW — The most planted upright type. 18-24 in., \$7.50 ea.; 2-2½ ft., \$9.00 ea.

CUSHION YEW — Dense intermediate spreading type. 12-15 in., \$5.00 ea.

HICKS YEW — Upright with very dark color. 15-18 in., \$5.50 ea. 18-24 in., \$7.00 ea.; 2-2½ ft., \$9.00 ea.

INTERMEDIATE SPREADING YEW — Dense, dark green. A good spreader. 12-15 in., \$4.95 ea.; 15-18 in., \$5.75 ea.

GLOBE ARBORVITAE — Dwarf, with rounded shape. 15-18 in., \$3.50 ea.

DARK AMERICAN ARBORVITAE — Upright dark green. 18-24 in., \$2.95 ea.; 2-2½ ft., \$3.95 ea.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE — Compact upright type. 18-24 in., \$2.87 ea. 2-2½ ft., \$3.87 ea.

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE — Slower growing with thicker foliage. 18-24 in., \$3.50 ea.; 2-2½ ft., \$4.50 ea.

CANADA HEMLOCK — Graceful with fine foliage throughout the year. Use it as a deluxe year-round hedge or in the foundation planting. 18-24 in., \$5.00 ea.; 2-2½ ft., \$6.00 ea. 2½-3 ft., \$7.00 ea.; 3-3½ ft., \$9.00 ea.

CAROLINA HEMLOCK — Giving a denser effect, this makes a handsome specimen. 3-4 ft., \$12.50 ea.



OTHER Spring Bulbs and PLANTS

GRAPE HYACINTHS (Muscari)

MUSCARI AZUREUM (Heavenly Blue)
— The 6-10 inch cluster of small grape shaped blue flowers are edged with white. 25 for \$1.00

MUSCARI ALBA (White Grape Hyacinth)—Similar to the foregoing kind but flowers are pure white. 25 for \$1.25

OXALIS ADENOPHYLLA

Lilac pink. 6-12 inches high. Needs mulching to prevent winter heaving as they are planted only 2-4 inches deep. This is true of most of the smaller bulbs. 20 to \$1.50

SCILLA (Squills)

SCILLA CAMPANULATA (Wood Hyacinth) — Your choice of soft blue, old rose or white flowers on 12-15 inch stems. Likes a bit of shade. 20 for \$1.00

SCILLA SIBERICA AZUREA — Six inches of sheer loveliness. Bits of sky blue brought to earth to brighten your early spring garden. 30 for \$1.00

HARDY AMARYLLIS

(*Lycoris squamigera*)

The leaves appear in early spring, then disappear. These are followed by two foot stalks bearing rose colored lily-like flowers in August. Give them a bit of shade and the flowers last longer. 3 for \$1.00

LILIES

MADONNA LILY (*Lilium candidum*) — As this variety makes a fall growth of leaves it should be planted early. These are available by the first of September. The fragrant white flowers are grown on 3-4 ft. stalks and are effective when planted with delphiniums. They flower in June. 50¢ each

RUBRUM LILY (*Lilium speciosum rubrum*)—The white recurved and twisted petals are center-splashed with pink and spotted with maroon. 3½-4 feet high. Aug. and Sept. 3 for \$1.35

REGAL LILY (*Lilium regale*) — July flowering with graceful trumpet shaped lilies, white inside, the reverse washed with rose to maroon and fragrant. 3-4 feet high. 50¢ each

PEONIES

FESTIVA MAXIMA — One of the highest rated of the white peonies. \$1.25 ea.

MONS. JULES ELIE — A large, non-fading, medium pink bomb type peony of exceptional merit. \$1.25 each

KARL ROSENFELD — A deep glowing red peony that has been a favorite of peony collectors for years. \$1.25 each

BLEEDING HEART

Robert Fortune discovered it on a small island in the South China Sea and introduced it to England. From there it came to grace the gardens of our great grandmothers. Its graceful pink and white heart shaped loveliness is just as popular today. \$1.25 each

ORIENTAL POPPY

The massive orange red flowers of the species are well known to most of us. Here are three newer colors of even larger size with the same silky petals that give them their wide appeal. Pink, red or white, black markings. 79¢ each

First on the list for fall planting is the subject "Lawns". The earlier and better you do this job, the more lush and luxurious will be the green carpet on which you do your 1959 lolling. If it's a new lawn you are building, here is the way, step by step, based upon the assumption that you want a good permanent green lawn.

1. Turn the soil over and pulverize it to a depth of 6 inches.
2. Have your soil tested by your State Agricultural Experiment Station and add lime (if needed) at the recommended rate.
3. Spread Superphosphate over the lawn at the rate of 25 pounds per 1000 square feet. This strengthens the roots.
4. Spread sedge peat over the area to a depth of one inch. If soil is clay you may need sand to loosen it permanently.
5. Mix these ingredients thoroughly into the top six inches of soil.
6. Rake off sticks and stones and roll with a light weight roller to even the surface.
7. Spread 10-6-4 Turf and Tree Food (100 lbs. per 2500 sq. ft.) or Scotts Turf Builder (1 large bag to 2500 sq. ft.) over the area. Rake this into the top inch or so of soil.
8. Spread seed at recommended rate. Blue Grasses and Fescues with possibly Bents should make up the mixture. The use of cover grasses such as annual and perennial rye grass is not needed in the fall (if ever). They are usually used in mixtures to reduce the price per pound rather than for any permanent good they provide to a lawn.
9. Rake seed in lightly . . . not over an eighth of an inch. Cover the seed — don't bury it.
10. Roll again, lightly, to firm the soil and seed.
11. Mist the surface during the sunny part of the day. Avoid overwatering which may dislodge and wash out the seed.
12. Mow when the grass is two inches high and cut regularly to 1½ inches until it stops growing.

It will cost you time and effort and money to do all of these things but it will save all three for years to come and give you the personal satisfaction of having one of the nicest lawns in your neighborhood with slight, if any, recourse to weed and crab grass killers after the first year.

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You will notice I make no mention of spreading loam. Loam is usually purchased for one of two reasons:— To raise the level of the present soil or in hope of acquiring better soil than you now have. Obviously the former objective can be achieved. The latter is dubious, particularly if you plan to grow a lawn. Here is the reason. Any soil is composed of organic and inorganic (mineral) matter. Loams as you buy them, no matter what their color, seldom contain over 8 or 10% of organic materials, usually much less. Lawn grasses grow most vigorously in the presence of 25 to 30% of organic matter. This is a higher requirement than most of the sturdier hayfield grasses or other farm products need. Only once in a blue moon can you buy loam of sufficient organic content to grow a high quality lawn.

The soil you now have probably is largely mineral matter to which you can add the organic matter in pre-determined amounts to make it as good as you wish. No amount of surface applied fertilizers, weed killers, crab grass killers or water will overcome the faults of a soil deficient in organic matter.

Back in my grammar school days we had penmanship copybooks and on one of the pages it said, "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." If I were using that page of that book today, I would write, "You can't build a good lawn on impoverished soil." This is just another way of saying, as I always do:— "No plant is ever better than the soil in which it is planted." If you try to side-step this fact remember one thing . . . you can fool yourself but you can't fool your plants.

FRAGRANT HYACINTHS

CITY OF HAARLEM — Pale creamy yellow

KING OF THE BLUES — Dark blue.

La VICTOIRE — Rose red.

L'INNOCENCE — White.

PERLE BRILLIANT — Light blue.

QUEEN OF THE PINKS — Soft rosy pink.

Bedding size (15-16 cm.): 5 for 90¢
(No less than 5 of one kind)

COLORFUL CROCUS

Among the earliest spring flowers.

Large Flowered Kinds:

\$1.00 for a bag of 20 of one kind.

JEANNE d'ARC — Pure white.

LARGE YELLOW MAMMOTH — Golden.

LITTLE DORRIT — Amethyst blue.

PICKWICK — Lilac, feathered with purple.

PURPUREA GRANDIFLORA — Blue purple.

BUNCH FLOWERED TYPES

20 of one kind for \$1.00

GOLDEN BUNCH — A multitude of rich golden yellow flowers in earliest spring.

VERNUS VANGUARD — Similar blue flowered form with larger flowers and later.

Barnes MIXTURE OF LARGE FLOWERED CROCUS 30 for \$1.25

SNOWDROPS (*Galanthus elwesii*).

Nodding white flowers touched with green in earliest spring. 9-12 inches high.

20 for \$1.00

ROCK GARDEN IRIS

IRIS DANFORDIAE — A yellow fragrant gem for well drained soil. Flowers early. 2-4 inches high. 20 for \$1.50

IRIS RETICULATA — Deepest violet with orange and white markings make its flowers veritable gems. Use sand and gravel under these two Irises if your soil is heavy. 20 for \$1.50

Ask for our free literature on bulb growing and planting when you are in.



ROSES

TO PLANT NOW

At the time we mail this folder to you we will have a good selection of potted Roses in bud and bloom to give you color for several weeks this autumn. Unlike the bare-root roses which we believe are best planted in the spring, these potted plants can be set out now and cared for as any other established roses in your garden. In spite of the potting and summer long care we have given them, the patented varieties, priced at \$2.00 or over, are offered at last spring's prices. The lower priced non-patented varieties have a slight potting and growing charge included in the prices as listed. They are all bargains in immediate beauty and are offered here at the nursery subject to prior sale.

PATENTED HYBRID TEAS

GOLDEN MASTERPIECE, yellow	\$2.75 each
MIRANDY, dark red	\$2.25 each
MOJAVE, burnt orange	\$2.75 each
NEW YORKER, bright red	\$2.25 each
PEACE, soft yellow and pink	\$2.50 each
TIFFANY, medium pink	\$2.50 each

NON-PATENTED HYBRID TEAS

DUQUESA De PENARANDA, orange.	
MRS. P. S. Du Pont, yellow.	
MCGREDY'S IVORY, creamy white.	
TEXAS CENTENNIAL, deep pink.	\$1.85 each

PATENTED FLORIBUNDAS

BABY BLAZE, bright red.	\$2.00 each
CIRCUS, yellow, red and orange tones,	\$2.50 each
FUSILIER, orange-red.	\$2.50 each
GOLDLOCKS, soft yellow.	\$2.25 each
MASQUERADE, cream, pink and red.	\$2.00 each
RED PINOCCHIO, deep red.	\$2.25 each
SPARTAN, coral red.	\$2.75 each
TEXAN, fiery red.	\$2.50 each
TOM TOM, dusky rose.	\$2.50 each
WHITE BOUQUET, clear white	\$2.50 ea.

NON-PATENTED FLORIBUNDAS

DAGMAR SPAETH, white.	
FRENHAM, red.	
POULSEN'S BEDDER, pink.	
ROSENELFE, pink.	\$2.00 each

PATENTED GRANDIFLORAS

BUCCANEER, yellow.	
QUEEN ELIZABETH, pink.	
ROUNDELAY, deep red.	\$2.50 each

PATENTED CLIMBERS

ALOHA, coral pink	\$2.50 each
CLIMBING CRIMSON GLORY, deep red.	\$2.50 each
CLIMBING FLORADORA, orange-red	\$2.00 each
GOLDEN SHOWERS, yellow.	\$2.75 each
GOLD RUSH, yellow.	\$2.00 each
PAUL'S SCARLET (non-patented) bright red.	\$1.85 each

In addition to the roses above we have a few varieties in quantities too small for listing on display in the Lath House.

Most of our garden insect pests are harmful only for a limited part of their life span. Others are continuously at it. Notable among the latter is the Japanese Beetle. We are all well aware of the mess it makes of leaves, flowers and fruit. This particular nuisance phase is about over for the year. Somewhere between chewing the leaves off your plum tree and laceworking your favorite rose, the females have taken time to lay eggs in a nearby pasture, in a neighbor's lawn or in yours . . . any place where the grass is short. The grubs in various stages of growth are by nature vegetarians with an inherited taste for grass roots which they will busily eat until freezing weather sends them deep into the ground to spend the winter. As the frost leaves the soil they will follow it back to the grass roots where they resume their around the clock meal. Where the grubs are thick the grass turns completely brown and the fingers can be skimmed under it raising it like a moth eaten carpet. Lesser infestations merely cause a certain lack of "will to grow" on the part of the grass which is often attributed to the "lack of —" instead of the "presence of —". This is briefly the story of the Japanese Beetle from egg to egg, a villain to us because he likes to eat what we like to look at. As a beetle we can see, we often do a very creditable job of taking care of him . . . in the ground, not so good. And yet it is one of the easiest and least expensive places of getting rid of him before he does little if any harm. Chlordane under any of its various trade names is the substance that does the job. The most popular form with our customers is Cope and here is an evaluation of it as a time and money saver. One application of chlordane used as directed will keep your soil free of Japanese Beetle grubs for four years or more if the soil is sandy, five years or more if it is good loam. It is hard to think of any other garden task that is effective when done so seldom. The cost of a bag of Cope (8% chlordane) which does 5000 (50 x 100) square feet is \$3.95 or 50 square feet for less than 4¢ for four years. Per year the cost is about a penny for 50 square feet. New here's your extra bonus. Not only does Cope control Japanese Beetles but nearly all other soil inhabiting insects such as ants, cutworms, sod webworms, army worms, and mole crickets without eliminating earthworms, for earthworms are, according to good authority, killed only when the chlordane strength is from 10 to 12%. And still another bonus:— Skunks and moles are flesh eaters, living for the most part on soil insects. When the insect population is small or non-existent they move to the less green pastures where food is more plentiful. You say you want another bonus? Well, here it is:— When the moles move out, their runways collapse and fall in. This is frustrating to the field mice which use these runways to get at the roots of your favorite perennials and tulip bulbs which to the taste of a field mouse are steak and chicken.

Quite unlike the summer sprays, Cope can be applied at any time to suit your convenience. Fall is a good time for two reasons. The beetle grubs, all kinds, are young and kill easier and the garden work is usually not so rushed as it is in the spring. Good fall weather that invites you to take a stroll with your Scott Lawn Spreader (18 inch, \$16.95, advt.) may be a third reason for doing it now. For your shopping convenience we'll have the Cope piled right up near the door.

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Around the foundation of your home where you will plant many of your evergreens the subsoil and the topsoil are probably pretty well mixed up. On the lawn, however, the conditions may be different and you can try the process called soil inversion. This can be used to the benefit of any woody plant you may set out and goes like this:— Place two squares of burlap on the lawn, one on either side of the spot where you are going to plant. On one of them place the turf and the good topsoil removed from the hole. On the other place the poor subsoil which comes from the bottom of the hole (which I hope you dig generously wide and deep). Place the turf upside down in the bottom of the hole. The balance of the good dirt is mixed with sufficient peat to fill nearly to the top of the ball after the plant has been set in the hole. The subsoil if coarse and gravelly is used to fill in the balance of the hole. If it is clay dispose of it and get some good coarse soil to replace it.



Barnes

SHADE TREES

As these trees are dug only after they have properly ripened, they will be available from mid to late October through the balance of the fall planting season. Most of the listed kinds will be on display at the Barn as soon as they can be safely moved.

MAPLES

NORWAY MAPLE — Dense, compact head makes it the most popular tree for street planting. 6-8 ft., \$5.95 each; 8-10 ft. 1 1/4 in. cal., \$9.00 each; 10-12 ft. 1 1/2 in., \$12.00 each; 10-12 ft. 1 3/4 in., \$16.00 each; 12-14 ft. 2 in., \$22.00 ea.

CRIMSON KING MAPLE — A form of Norway Maple which has deep red purple foliage all season. 6-7 ft., \$7.50 ea.

RED or SWAMP MAPLE — The earliest maple to color in the fall. Deep red. While it will grow in any good garden soil, it is useful in heavy, wet soils where few large trees will grow. 2-2 1/2 in., \$20.00 each; 2 1/2-3 in., \$25 ea.

SUGAR MAPLE — The brilliant red, yellow and orange foliage of our most colorful native tree is known to everyone. Long-lived splendid shade tree. 6-8 ft., \$6.85 each; 8-10 ft., \$8.75 each.

SHADEMASTER LOCUST (Plant Patent No. 1515). Unlike most fast growing trees, these locusts are tough and usually not injured by ice or windstorm damage. Grass grows well beneath them. Thornless. 5-6 ft., \$7.50 each

SUNBURST LOCUST (Plant Patent No. 1313). Another valuable locust. The outer leaves are a rich golden yellow color. 5-6 ft., \$9.00 each

MOUNTAIN ASH — An attractive hardy tree for lawns. Compound foliage, clusters of white flowers in May followed by orange berries from July to winter make it distinctive from other trees. 6-8 ft., \$6.00 each

FLOWERING CRABS

ALMEY — The largest flowered and one of the deepest colored of all crabs. Red fruit. \$3.75 each

CARMINE — Brilliant carmine rose flowers. \$3.50 each

DOLGO — White flowers followed by large bright red apples excellent for jelly. \$2.50 each

DOROTHEA — Semi-double rose pink flowers followed by yellow fruits. \$3.50 each

ELEY — Wine-red flowers and reddish purple new foliage. Red fruits. \$3.50 ea.

HOPA — Rose colored flowers. One of the most popular. Red fruits. \$3.50 each

PRINCE GEORGES — Light pink double flowers. Upright and dense. \$3.50 each

REDBUD — Deep red buds open to pure white flowers. Red fruits. \$3.50 each

Barnes Fruit Trees



READY NOW

The following kinds are ready in pots in limited quantities. They cannot be shipped and are offered for local sales only.

APPLES — Full Dwarf in these varieties at \$3.50 each.

MACOUN - MCINTOSH RED

DELICIOUS

Many of these would make excellent espaliers.

PEACHES — Dwarf **ELBERTA** and **HALE HAVEN**. \$3.95 each

CHINESE CHESTNUT — Beautiful potted trees. (Two needed for nut bearing). \$2.00 each

Ready In Late October

FULL DWARF APPLE TREES

2 years, bare root \$3.50 each

DELICIOUS - NORTHERN SPY

CORTLAND

SEMI-DWARF APPLE TREES

2 years, bare root \$3.50 each

MCINTOSH RED

STANDARD APPLE TREES

2 years, bare root. \$2.50 each

BALDWIN

CORTLAND

DELICIOUS

EARLY MCINTOSH

GALBRAITH BALDWIN

MACOUN

MCINTOSH RED

RED GRAVENSTEIN

RED SPY

RHODE ISLAND GREENING

ROXBURY RUSSET

DWARF PEAR TREES

2 year, bare root. \$3.50 each

BARTLETT

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME

CLAPP'S FAVORITE

STANDARD PEAR TREES

2 years, bare root. \$2.50 each

BARTLETT - BEURRE BOSC

Stone fruits such as cherries, peaches, plums and apricots are best planted in the spring and will be listed in our catalog at that time.

In my own garden I try to find solutions for seemingly insoluble problems within the limits of my time and my imagination. Occasionally I have what seems to me to be success and I try to report it in these pages. One possible solution for relieving the unsightliness of the aging foliage of Narcissus and Tulips is to interplant them with Peonies. In the spring when the bulbs are in flower, the peonies are attractive reddish buds poking up 8 to 10 inches. As the flowers fade the peonies spread a broad canopy of good foliage over the bulb leaves well before they become unsightly and within a few weeks reward me with another flowering from the same bed. The idea can be carried still further by leaving spots in the original planting for clumps of 5 to 7 Gladiolus bulbs to be planted in the spring. These grow up through the peony leaves and have their own measure of beauty later in the season with the unattractive lower parts of the glads shielded from sight by the peonies. They all require the same soil and fertilizers which makes them ideal companions in my garden, as I hope they will be in yours.

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At least three quarters of the failure with peonies (poor growth, not blooming, etc.) is caused by too deep planting. Plant them with the fat new buds about an inch and never over two inches below the surface and enjoy them at their healthy floriferous best.

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If you buy some of our potted roses this fall notice how far the old canes were cut back when we planted them and remember it next spring when you plant your bare root plants. About four out of every five rose bushes returned under the terms of our guarantee had not been pruned back properly. In the 1959 spring catalog we will again call attention to this with a diagram and directions just as we did in the 1958 spring catalog.

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When you decide it is time for the tender plants to move into the house from their summer vacation in the garden try this. Move them to the porch or other sheltered spot outside the house and spray them with Ortho House Plant Spray. This cleaning up before the plants are taken in will keep the unwanted visitors away from any plants you may have inside. Maiden-hair Fern, Moss Fern, Lantana or Cyclamen should not be sprayed with it as it is damaging to their leaves.

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"Only this generation can plant tomorrow's trees." R. Milton Carleton who wrote that also said, "Forty years ago, as a child, I planted an American Elm, a mere whip I bought for a penny. Today that whip is a magnificent specimen which arches the entire street and under which the grandchildren of old neighbors revel." It is nice to do that which pleases you and gives other people pleasure.

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Can you spare a spot 65 by 35 feet? If you can you may have an orchard of dwarf fruit trees that will provide enough fruit for the average family. At 10 foot spacing which is normal for most of these trees you can plant 18 trees . . . early, midseason and late peaches, apples and pears. The dwarf apples we will have for you in mid-October or slightly after . . . the others in early April. Fruiting in two to three years, they are low enough to make pruning, spraying and picking easy.

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The majority of roses planted in American gardens are grown on the Pacific coast or in Arizona and Texas where the growing season is extended by several weeks. To get them into the hands of the dealers and mail-order houses in time for fall planting here in the north presents a problem to the growers which must be met with a compromise. The plants must be dug well before they would become dormant naturally. This early digging without proper ripening is one of the reasons for a larger percentage of failure with fall planted roses than with those which are allowed to ripen fully before digging. Such plants are harvested long after we could plant them in the fall. We sell these dormant roses only in the spring. However a rose carefully grown in prepared soil in a pot is not subject to the same hazards. These we have, as listed elsewhere, in full growth with buds and blooms to make your fall garden gay, colorful and fragrant. To get the most from them plant them early, enjoy them

for the next several weeks and then when the ground is frozen give them the normal winter care. They should be fine and dandy come spring.

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Among the year's crop of books of special interest to you as a home gardener is a small readable and practical volume called "Pruning Made Easy." It is written by an old friend of mine, Ed Steffek, who is a transplanted New Englander, now serving as Horticultural Editor for "Popular Gardening" magazine. The modest price of \$2.95 need not make you doubtful of its value for in it you will find 95% of the answers to your home garden pruning problems.

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About mid-September is a good time to set the lawn mower back to 1½ to 1¾ inches high. Cut regularly at these heights until the grass completely stops growing. Feeding before the first of October will thicken up the lawn immeasurably and green it up sooner next spring.

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Chickweed, which is a troublesome lawn pest at times, is a cold-weather plant making most of its active growth from late September through the cooler months of spring. Hard to kill in the summer months when the growth is not so active, it succumbs more easily during its lush growing period. 4-X-D applied in the fall will usually do a pretty good job especially after the cool rains have started new growth. It will also get most of the other broad leaved seedlings which are then too small to seem important.

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Peonies are solid, long lived citizens so plan their home for permanence. Giving them a hole the size and depth of a bushel basket is not being overly generous. If the soil is sandy or heavy with clay use one part peat to two parts of soil. In good loam use half this amount and mix one pound of superphosphate to each bushel sized hole. Planted in this way with the eyes two inches or less under the surface they should grow and flower flourishingly.

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Certain things that happen in the garden give the new home owner undue concern. One of these is the appearance of red or green raised lumps on the leaves of maples. These are caused by tiny insects related to the bees and wasps which lay their eggs on the leaves or twigs of these trees. The presence of the egg causes a diversion of the plant juices at this point and an abnormal growth of the tissue which we call a gall. This enlarges as the insect develops, affording it protection, concealment, food and lodging. These galls do no discoverable harm although the relationship is one of parasite and host. In this case the parasite is either lucky or wise enough not to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. This year they were unusually prevalent especially on the red and silver maples. If you were concerned about them this summer make a mental note to do no worrying next year.

Many varieties of lilacs develop a white powdery substance on the leaves in late summer. This is a mildew similar to that which often attacks roses. In the case of the lilac it does no harm to the plant and, if other more important garden matters need attention, it may be safely ignored. Sulphur sprays or dust at ten day intervals starting in early July will usually control it.

Several kinds of plants notably flowering dogwoods were subject to another worrisome symptom this past summer. The leaves looked wilted and many of them developed a browning along the edges. No cause for any deep concern, this was caused by the overly abundant rains in the spring and early summer which softened leaf texture to such an extent that the occasional hot sunny spells which occurred wilted or dried the lush water filled tissues.

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Plants primarily were not made to give us pleasure although we often use them for that purpose. As you live and grow (in knowledge) with your garden you will learn to know by observation that more than half of the garden worries you had as a beginner were of no great importance. Some of them occur regularly as in the case of the galls and the lilac mildew. Others which are neither insect or disease but are due to such physical conditions as weather, soil or food will occur only infrequently. As

you live with your garden, worry will disappear leaving a void which you can fill with garden pleasure. In this way the plants you have invited as permanent guests will serve the purpose for which you bought them.

It seems redundant to older readers for me to again mention reading the labels and follow the directions on insecticides, fungicides and herbicides but I have a reason, in fact, two of them.

As you probably know we have two Scott products used for the eradication of Crab Grass. "Scuti" which is used during the early part of the season and "Clout" which the older packages said was for use "Mid-season to Fall." This latter kind is described as a blaster to use when the crab grass is tougher and harder to kill. I know of two of our customers who bought it a year ago this summer and having some left over used it this spring. The results on the good lawn grasses were not happy, although the grass did recover through the use of extra feeding and watering. I mention this because the new bags of Clout no longer say "For use Mid-summer to late Fall." If you have any left over save it until "Mid-summer".

Another customer mixed up a garden cocktail using some of all the various insecticides and fungicides he had collected over the years. He tells me it was extremely effective on the peach trees as it removed all the leaves on which the insects were feeding. It also removed over half the leaves from his other fruit trees. Many of these products are compatible. Many are not. There are tables listing those which are compatible available from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. For you as a home owner, however, it is best to use them as recommended on the labels. If sprays are safe (and effective) in combination it is usually mentioned on the labels or in the manufacturer's literature. If it doesn't say to mix them, don't do it. The chemical reactions set up when certain of these materials are mixed render them ineffective as killers or dangerous to your plants.

Part of our business is selling fertilizers. At the expense of seeming unbusinesslike, I am going to suggest that you feed the following plants lightly: Pears, English Hawthorn, Mountain Ash, Flowering Plum, Flowering Quince, Cotoneaster and Pyracantha. These are all subject to Fire Blight, a bacterial disease. This disease is most rampant on trees which have vigorous soft growth caused by too heavy feeding. Feeding of any of these is, of course, done in the spring.

A new blade has been developed for rotary lawn mowers which has a hooklike projection extending an inch or so below the ends of the blade. The purpose is to lift crabgrass, chickweed and other creeping lawn weeds into an upright position for cutting. I have not seen it in action but it sounds like a practical way to at least partially control these pests.

An infrequent but recurring question is "Must a transplanted plant be set in the same relation to the points of the compass as it grew before?" I am happy to say there is no factual reason for this. It would be quite a job to mark every tree and shrub we sell with a compass direction. However, if a tree is thinner on one side than it is in another and this side is set toward the south it will often fill out faster.

Another fairly common misconception is that the limbs on a tree grow upward as the tree grows. Actually the only place at which a tree grows in height or branch spread is at the tips of the branches. The trunk and the limbs back of the tips cannot elongate but only grow in girth. If the limbs on any of your small trees are now too low for comfortable mowing, they will always be too low unless you remove them. Unlike you, a tree grows throughout its entire life, new growth at the tips and a new annual ring each year if it lives in a temperate climate. In the tropic where growth is continuous they grow greater in diameter without making annual rings.

Fall is a good time to install the dry well for your downspouts. Dumping this water on the surface is one of the more common causes of non-success with the foundation planting.

Many people like to use fertilizer when planting . . . and we like to have them provided they do it with a whiffle* of discrimination. This past summer several of our customers have killed rhododendrons, roses and a few other plants by using chemical plant foods in the soil around the roots! Let's you and I agree that neither of us will ever again use chemical fertilizers around the roots. Organic fertilizers including ancient cow manure and those sold under various trade names are safe to use in this way. In the fall they have this added advantage: They are slow acting and so will not stimulate any fall growth beyond that normal for a plant at this season. In the spring, however, they will stimulate vigorous root and early top growth before the frozen surface thaws sufficiently to permit us to give an early feeding of chemical fertilizers at the surface.

*AUTHOR'S NOTE—Because the word "whiffle" puzzled the typist, the printer and other assorted persons, let me define it as two and one half times the size of a smidgen. A smidgen, as every one knows, is the distance between the end of the extended forefinger and thumb when they are held horizontally so the upper surface of the forefinger and the lower surface of the thumb are parallel.

Winterburn results when evergreen shrubs are unable to get sufficient moisture during the colder months of the winter. When planting these plants in the fall use peat generously to overcome this deficiency. A pound of peat will hold from six to eight pounds of water right near the roots where it will do the most good.

Cut off and burn diseased parts of plants . . . rake up rotted fruits and any diseased leaves . . . burn or bury them deep. Spray the soil around affected plants with a fungicide now, and again next spring just as growth starts. Correction of these conditions after they start is nowhere near as effective as preventing them.

Zoyesia, the plug grass, is the subject of many questions. A couple of years ago a New York State reader of one of the better known garden magazines asked how to make it grow satisfactorily. The solution offered was to move the lawn 200 miles further south.

John S. Gallagher
Horticultural Advisor
BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY CO.



JUNIOR ARISTOCRATS

Nice bushy little plants of popular evergreens at low, low prices. All are potted or B&B to establish quickly.

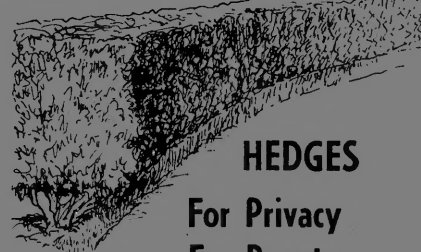
MOUNTAIN LAUREL — The familiar Connecticut State flower.
\$1.50 ea.; 10 for \$13.50

DROOPING LEUCOTHOE — Informal.
White flowers. May. \$1.75 each

HYBRID RHODODENDRON — Seedlings from red hybrids. Flower color undetermined. \$1.95 each

HICKS YEW — Described above. Ideal size for hedging, edging a patio or to grow on for other uses.
8-10 in., \$1.50 each; 10 for \$12.50

CANADA HEMLOCK — Full bushy little plants to start that year 'round hedge.
8-10 in., \$1.50 ea.; 10 for \$12.50



HEDGES

**For Privacy
For Beauty
For Protection**

Just as the foundation planting finishes the house, so does the hedging finish the lot. The finish can be formal as with Yews, Hemlocks, Privet and Barberry which are usually trimmed to shape or it can be informal with the flowering shrubs which require only occasional renewal pruning. If you are not quite sure how to use them, we will be glad to suggest the best types for specific purposes.

The kinds listed below should be available soon after the middle of October. However you can reserve them before that so that you may be sure of getting them at the earliest possible time.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET — The most popular privet for this area. Fast growing. Deep green foliage until late fall.

	10 to 50 plants	50 or more plants
12-18 in., heavy plants	15¢ ea.	12¢ ea.
18-24 in., heavy plants	20¢ ea.	16¢ ea.
2-3 ft., heavy plants	25¢ ea.	20¢ ea.

IBOLIUM PRIVET — This is a hardier variety to use north of Connecticut. Either of these privets can be grown effectively at heights from 3 feet (as a formal hedge) to 12 feet (as a privacy screen).

12-18 in., heavy plants	25¢ ea.	20¢ ea.
18-24 in., heavy plants	30¢ ea.	25¢ ea.
2-3 ft., heavy plants	40¢ ea.	35¢ ea.

JAPANESE BARBERRY — The familiar low thorny hedge with the brilliant fall foliage and red berries into the winter. Grows 2 to 4 feet high. 3 year plants, 12-18 in., 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$25.00

REDLEAVED JAPANESE BARBERRY — Similar to the above except that the leaves are dark red throughout the summer when planted in a sunny place. 3 year plants.

12-18 inches, 75¢ each; 10 for \$6.00
18-24 inches, \$1.25 each; 10 for \$12.00

ARALIA — A rugged, thorny hedge that grows well in shaded areas. Bright green interesting foliage.

2-3 feet, 90¢ each; 10 for \$8.00

TATARIAN HONEYSUCKLE — A splendid thick shrub for informal privacy hedging. Grows to 8 feet. Pink flowers in May are followed by red berries in July and August.

2-3 ft. plants, \$1.00 each; 10 for \$8.00

VANHOUTTE SPIREA — Very popular kind requiring little care. Makes a fine thick screen about 6 or 7 feet high. Profuse white flowers in May.

2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$8.00

SNOWBERRY — To 6 feet. Pink flowers in June are followed by white berries in early fall.

2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$8.00

SHOWY BORDER FORSYTHIA — To 9 feet. The familiar yellow flowered shrub of earliest spring. Upright in growth and heavy blooming make this kind desirable as a screening.

2-3 ft., \$1.00 each; 10 for \$8.00

EVERGREEN PRIVACY HEDGES
For year-round beauty and privacy see Hemlock, Arborvitae and Yew under Needled Evergreens and Junior Aristocrats. These are ready now.



It's not a home...

CONDITIONS OF SALES — PLEASE READ BEFORE ORDERING

TERMS — Net cash. Prices subject to sales taxes in effect at time of sale.

MAIL ORDERS — Small orders can be sent by mail. All plants are priced f.o.b. the nursery and carrying charges are additional. Please add 10% of the catalog price to cover special packing and postage or 50¢ (minimum charge) if order is less than \$5.00. Any excess amount (over the minimum charge) will be refunded. Trees over 4 feet tall will be sent by express.

Plants requiring a ball of earth or those too large for economical shipment by common carrier are offered for local sales only.

Size of orders: Owing to high costs incident to packing and handling, we cannot accept mail orders amounting to less than \$3.00.

TELEPHONE ORDERS — Call us at Wallingford Colony 9-4226 and your order can be ready for you to pick up, or any order over \$10.00 can be delivered if you live within our delivery area.

VISIT US PERSONALLY — You may select your plants at our nursery sales grounds. Experienced helpers will assist you and many plants can be taken home in your car. For your convenience, this nursery is open from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. week days in September, October, and early November. Open Sunday afternoons in late September and October only, from 1 to 5 P.M.

TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS — All goods, unless otherwise specified, are sold f.o.b. our nursery and travel at purchaser's risk and ex-

pense. Where a customer lives within approximately 25 miles of our nursery, we can deliver orders of \$10.00 and over without charge on such days as we have trucks in that particular section. We cannot deliver on specific days or at particular hours.

CLAIMS — Report any damage or shortages in your order as soon as you receive it. Due to the perishable nature of our stock, no claims will be accepted after 10 days and all sales are final. No exchanges.

NON-WARRANTY — (1) If any nursery stock shall prove untrue to the label under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser to the seller, the seller shall, at the option of the purchaser either refund the purchase price; but in any case, we are not to be held responsible for a sum greater than the original selling price of such stock. (2) All sales or agreements of sale are made subject to shortage of nursery stock, fire, frost, floods, drought, or other causes beyond the control of the seller.

Summer and Winter weather may present growing problems beyond our control and so we never have a formal guarantee covering these periods. If you have any trouble with any of your dormant woody plants purchased this fall, we can often help if we are notified in time. Such notification must be accompanied by a sales slip or copy of your order.

INSPECTION — Our nurseries are regularly and thoroughly inspected by the Connecticut Experiment Station and found apparently free from injurious insects and diseases.

LOCATION — We are located on the east side of the North Colony Road, Route 5, three miles south of Meriden, two miles north of Wallingford, Connecticut. Motorists on Wilbur Cross Parkway use Meriden-Wallingford Exit No. 66. Nursery 200 yards south.

CONNECTICUT RESIDENTS please add 3% sales tax on all items except fruit trees and other food-bearing plants.

We do not recommend for fall planting such bare-rooted plants as Roses, Butterfly Bush, Blue Mist, Rose of Sharon, Blue Hydrangea, Hypericum, Tamarix, Flowering Dogwoods, Birch, Magnolia, Willow, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Asparagus, Rhubarb and Strawberry. Potted plants of some of these may be safely planted in September and early October.

BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY COMPANY

WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT

200 yards south of the Wilbur Cross Parkway (Exit 66) on Route 5

NOTE TO MOTORISTS

Route 5 from the north is open as far as the Nursery regardless of detour signs.

...until it's Planted!

